



**THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM
WHO MANUFACTURE
THE GOURLAY PIANOS**



One Thousand Facts About Canada

Compiled by
Frank Yeigh



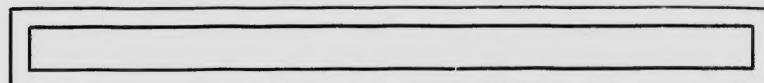
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Announcement

In issuing this pamphlet, the manufacturers of the Gourlay Pianos, Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, desire to illustrate, in a simple yet attractive form, their art productions to the close of the season of 1905-6.

Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming deem it fitting that they should appear in conjunction with Mr. Frank Yeigh's compendium of facts about Canada, because their ambition has been, from the inception of their enterprise, "to manufacture a piano of such pre-eminent excellence, so thoroughly established and so universally acknowledged and attested in art circles the world over, that Canada may yet be known as a leader in 'Piano Art.'"

As Canadians, Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming rejoice in the great development of our national life and enterprises and as Piano Manufacturers, rejoice that, in the unusual merit of the Gourlay Piano, they have stimulated the piano trade of Canada to strive after higher ideals and greater achievements.



ONE THOUSAND FACTS ABOUT CANADA

By Frank Yeigh

Facts About Canada's Size



Canada's 3 northern districts of Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin are larger than China (proper).

Canada is bounded by three oceans.

Canada's sea coast line equals half the circumference of the earth.

Canada has 13,000 miles of coast line—7,000 being in British Columbia.

Canada is 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 miles deep.

Canada has enough land to give each inhabitant 400 acres.

Canada is larger in area than the United States.

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms.

Canada is as large as 18 Germanys.

Canada is twice the size of British India.

Canada is larger than Australasia.

Canada is 18 times as large as France, 20 of Spain, 33 of Italy.

Canada has a continuous waterway of 2,384 miles from mouth of St. Lawrence to head of Lake Superior.

The Mackenzie River is, with its tributaries, 2,500 miles long—equal to distance from Liverpool to Halifax.

Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie, with only 150 miles of a land break.

The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than from London to Halifax.

Victoria city is half-way between London and Hong Kong.

Ontario is over 4 times as large as England.

Quebec is nearly 3 times as large as the United Kingdom.

Manitoba is as large as England and Scotland.

The two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have 260,000 square miles each.

British Columbia is the largest province—equal to 24 Switzerlands.

Prince Edward Island is the smallest province.

The Maritime Provinces are nearly as large as England and Wales.

The Yukon District is almost as large as France.

The boundary line between Canada and the United States is 3,000 miles long—1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

C

ANADA contains one-third of the area of the British Empire.

Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—from Rome to the North Pole.

Only one-fourth of Canada is occupied, and only one-eighth is under cultivation.

Canada's proportion of population is only 1.5 to square mile.

England has 558 and the United States 21 to square mile.

Canada has nearly a million square miles of practically unexplored area.

Facts About Canada's Population

Based on Census of 1901

A Group of
Doukhobor
Hay-makers in
the Canadian
West



Canada's population by first census of 1665 was 3,251.

Canada's population in 1763 was 70,000.

Canada's population at Confederation, 1867, 3½ millions.

Canada's population, 1901, 5,371,315.

Canada's population now estimated at 6,000,000.

Canada began 20th century with same population as the United States began the 19th.

Canada has 40 countries and nationalities represented in her population.

Canada has 132,101 more males than females.

Canada is adding to its population every year by immigration a number equal to Toronto's population.

Canada has more than one half of the white population of all Britain's colonies.

Canada has enfranchised 25 per cent. of her population.

Canada has 87 per cent. of Canadian-born people: 4,671,815.

Canada has 8 per cent. of British-born people: 405,883.

Canada has therefore about 95 per cent. of British-born subjects: 5,077,698.

Canada has only 5 per cent. of foreign-born people: 293,617.

55 per cent. of Canada's foreign-born population are naturalized.

Canada's population is 73 per cent rural; 26 per cent urban.

Canada has 61 centres of 5,000 population and over, 31 of 10,000 population and over.

Canada's centre of population is near Ottawa, and is moving west.

Canada's western population 50 years ago, 8,000. To-day it is estimated at 1,000,000.

Canada's western population is 75 per cent. British and Canadian born; 25 per cent. foreign born.

Canada's west is being largely built up by Ontario's sons.

In 1901, 121,451 Ontario-born people had moved to the west.

One out of every 3½ in Canada is of French descent.

1,649,371 out of 5,371,315 are of French descent.

Quebec Province has 1,322,115 of French descent and 290,000 British.

Ontario Province has 150,000 of French descent.

There are 10,000 of French descent in the Canadian west.

The United States census of 1900 shows 1,181,255 from Canada.

11.4 per cent. of the United States foreign population is Canadian.

In 50 years 3,250,000 Canadians have gone to the United States.

Canadian emigration to the United States increased from 6.6 per cent. in 1850 to 11.4 per cent. in 1900.

Density of population to square mile: Prince Edward Island, 51.6; Nova Scotia, 22.3; New Brunswick, 11.8; Ontario, 9.9; Quebec, 4.8; Manitoba, 3.9; British Columbia, 0.4.

Gourlay Pianos



Style 5
Florentine

GOURLAY Pianos are the embodiment of the latest thought and applied science in piano building.

The success of the Gourlay piano is without a parallel in the history of Canadian Pianos.

Facts About Canada's Immigration

Montana
Settlers
Trekking into
the Canadian
Northwest,
1905



CANADA received 146,266 immigrants, fiscal year to June 30, 1905.

Canada has received over half-a-million immigrants in ten years.

Canada received in 1905, 102,614 from Great Britain and Europe, and 43,652 from United States.

Sixty per cent. of the immigration of 1905 was agricultural in its character.

Seventy-four per cent. of the immigrants of 1905 speak English.

Canada paid \$5.71 per head to bring in and locate the 1904 immigrants.

Canada will, it is estimated, receive 160,000 immigrants in 1906.

Each immigrant is estimated to be worth \$1,000 to Canada.

210,000 Americans have come to Canada in the past eight years.

They brought, in cash and settlers' effects, 75 millions—\$350 per head.

27 different nationalities were represented in the foreign immigration of 1905.

Canada has 65,000 Galicians from Austria.

The Doukhobor migration of 8,000 from Russia to Canada in 1899 was the greatest exodus of a whole people ever known.

The Doukhobors have 422,700 acres of land, of which 180,000 have been taken up by them as homesteads (1904).

Canada has 7,000 Mormons, 20,000 Mennonites, 20,000 Hungarians, per census 1901.

Canada has 20,000 Chinese and 3,612 Japanese.

Canada has received 200,000 British immigrants in the last ten years.

For every British immigrant in ten years there has been one American.

Sixty per cent. of total immigration for nine years (1895-1904) was English-speaking; 40 per cent. foreign.

The American immigration of 1905 decreased 1,628 over 1904.

Cost of bringing immigrants to Canada, 1904: Continental, \$2.24 per head; Great Britain, \$4.68; United States, \$4.53; general average, \$3.98.

The immigration of 1905 was double that for 1902; treble that of 1899.

The British immigrants for 1905 were: 49,617 English, 11,744 Scotch, 3,998 Irish.

Foreign arrivals, 1905, were: Galicians, 6,926; Germans, 2,704; Hungarians, 981; Scandinavians, 3,657; Russians and Finns, 3,239; French and Belgians, 2,539.

The immigration of 1905 averaged 2,800 per week.

Gourlay Pianos



Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,
188 Yonge St., City.

Style 15
Etruscan

Dear Sirs.—It gives me pleasure to state that the Gourlay pianos in St. Margaret's College used in teaching by Mr. Vogt, Mr. Welsman, Miss Smart and other members of our staff are giving entire satisfaction. The action is free and responsive and the tone full and musical. We are pleased to have such excellent pianos for the use of our pupils, particularly as so many of them are doing advanced work. It is a matter of congratulation for Canadians that so excellent a piano is being manufactured in their own country.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) M. DICKSON,
Lady Principal, St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

Facts About Canada's Commerce.

CANADA'S total volume of trade, year ending June, 1905, 470 millions. An increase of 55 millions over 1902. Will be 500 millions, 1906. Canada's volume of trade has more than doubled in ten years. Canada's total revenue, year ending June, 1905, 71 millions. Canada's revenue, 1870, 15 millions. Canada's expenditure, 1905, 63 millions; 1870, 14 millions. Canada's surplus for year ending June, 1905, $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions. Increase in Canada's trade in 20 years, 1873 to 1893, 30 millions. Increase in Canada's trade, 13 years, 1893 to 1905, 235 millions.

Canada's imports for 1905, $266\frac{3}{4}$ millions; exports, $203\frac{1}{4}$ millions.

Since Confederation the exports during 29 of the 39 years were greater to Great Britain than to the United States.

Canada has a foreign trade one-fifth as large as that of the United States.

At Confederation 60 per cent. of Canada's export trade was to the United States, 30 per cent. to Great Britain.

In 1905, 50 per cent. was to Britain and 37 per cent. to the United States.

Great Britain bought in 1905, goods from Canada to the value of nearly \$6 per head; United States bought from Canada at the rate of less than 88 cents per head.

Canada's volume of trade per head, 1905 \$84.30; 1868, \$40. U. S. volume of trade per head, \$33.

Canada's relative percentage of commercial growth for 7 years, 1895-1902, was 107 per cent., as against 47 of United States, 26 of Britain, 38 of Germany, 21 of France.

Canada's net public debt is 266 millions—\$47 per head.

Canada's net debt at Confederation, 75 million dollars—\$22 per head.

Canada paid interest on her debt, 1905, $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Britain is Canada's best customer—buying 85 per cent. of Canada's exports.

Capital of Canada's industries total \$2,349,717,000.

Value of products of industries (1901), \$962,987,759 on 41 per cent. of capital invested,

Canada has 16 commercial agents abroad.

Canada's manufacturers have an invested capital of 441 millions.

One hundred millions of United States capital is invested in Canada.

Canada exported, in 1905, 24 millions in manufactures; or 57 millions including lumber.

Canada has 11,126 factories, employing 306,000 hands. Wages, 1901, 88 millions.

Value of manufacturing products, 1901, 452 millions.

Canadian banks have loaned over 400 millions to Canadian manufacturers.

Montreal's Water Front,
a Scene of
great
Commercial
Activity.



Gourlay Pianos



Style 25
Chippendale

Some pianos have many good features.
Most pianos have some good features.
But Gourlay Pianos have all the good features,
Known to modern science.

Facts About Canada's Wheat Fields



Wheat Field
on the Govern-
ment Experi-
mental Farm
at Brandon,
Man.

CANADA has the largest wheat field in the world, 300 x 900 miles. Canada's wheat-growing area in the west is (per Prof. Saunders' estimate) 171 million acres in extent. Canada has less than 5 millions of this area under cultivation, or only 3 per cent.

If one-fourth of the 171 millions were under wheat, it would supply Britain three times over and the home market as well. By 1915 there will, it is estimated, be 10 million acres under wheat, yielding 200 million bushels.

The Canadian west is capable of producing 3 billion bushels of wheat.

The Canadian west is capable of producing 20 times Britain's annual imports of wheat.

Canada's wheat crop, 1905, 95½ million bushels (84 millions in the west).

Canada ranks tenth among the world's wheat-producing countries.

Canada's wheat crop is nearly double that of the United Kingdom.

Canada's grain crop of all kinds reached (1905) nearly 300 million bushels.

Prof. Tanner, the English agricultural chemist, says western Canada has the richest soil in the world.

Canada's wheat yield for the last ten years averaged 18 bushels an acre.

Wheat yield in the United States for same period, 13 bushels per acre.

Manitoba's average wheat yield for ten years, 21 bushels per acre.

Minnesota's yield for same period, 14; Kansas, 12; Missouri, 11.

Wheat 62½ lbs. to the bushel has been grown at Fort Simpson 818 miles north of Winnipeg.

Canada's western wheat contains 10 per cent. more albuminoids than the best European varieties.

One hundred pounds of Canadian flour makes more bread of high quality than the same weight of any wheat imported into Britain.

Lord Strathcona asserts that in ten years Canada can produce all the grain needed by Great Britain.

Great Britain imports annually 200 million bushels of wheat.

Of this, Canada sends her only 20 million bushels.

Eighty-seven per cent. of the wheat grown in Canada's west, 1904, was suitable for milling purposes.

Canada ranked first in wheat display at St. Louis Fair. One hundred and fifty varieties of wheat and other grains were there shown from Canada.

Wheat was then shown grown 2,000 miles north of St. Louis.

United States exports of wheat and flour to Great Britain are fast declining.

Wheat production, 1904: Manitoba, 16.52 bushels to acre; North-West Territories, 18 bushels. North Dakota, 11.8; Minnesota, 12.8.

Canadian No. 1 hard wheat is the highest-priced wheat in the world.

Relative values in Liverpool market: Canadian No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 2, \$1.11; best Russian, \$1.05; Argentine, 99 cents; India, 91 cents.

Gourlay Pianos



Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leering,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen.—I am pleased to see that you are turning out such a fine piano as the Gourlay Piano. I wish you much success. I had the pleasure of seeing a Gourlay Piano you had just sent to Miss A. Roger of this town. I think the tone is very pure and the touch perfection.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. GUMPRICHT,
Piano Tuner, Peterboro.

Style 35
Empress

Facts About Canada's Great West

A
Typical
Manitoba
Scene
Wheat Field
and Elevators



CANADA'S Great West comprises two-thirds of her total area. Canada will give 160 acres of land free in the west to every adult applicant.

Canada has 171 million acres of wheat lands in the west. Western Canada's grain crop, 1905, yielded 84 million dollars to 30,000 farmers.

Canada's West is 50 per cent. larger than ten of the Western States. 34,645 homestead entries were made in the west in 1905.

Homestead entries for 1905 were double those for 1902.

Homestead entries have increased eighteen-fold in eight years.

There were 106,000 homestead entries in the last three years; representing 15 million acres. Northwest land companies and railways sold, 1904, 1,267,187 acres, at an average per acre of \$4.39.

Lands sold from 1893-1904, 10 million acres, at \$3.60 per acre.

Cochrane ranch lands sold, 1905, at an average of \$6 per acre.

The C.P.R. has sold 15 million of its 25 million acres of grant land: 10 millions to the Dominion in 1881, 5 millions to settlers.

The 5 million acres sold realized \$3.60 per acre.

Land sales in the west have increased twenty-five-fold in eight years. The 26,167 homestead entries of 1904 were taken: 8,768 by Canadians, 7,730 by Americans.

Twenty-five foreign peoples made homestead entries in 1904.

Forty-six states and territories were included in the United States homesteaders of 1904.

Canada has given 57 million acres of land to railways in the west.

Manitoba has only ten per cent. of her lands taken up, producing 115 million bushels of grain in 1905. Manitoba's average yield of wheat, 1905, 21 bushels; oats, 42 bushels; barley, 31 bushels.

Some Manitoba farms produced, 1904, 44 bushels of wheat per acre.

Northwest Territories' average yield of wheat, 1904, 18 bushels.

2,821,000 acres in Manitoba were sown in wheat in 1905, an increase of 10 per cent. over 1904.

1,259,758 acres in Northwest Territories was sown in wheat in 1905, an increase of 20 per cent. over 1904. 4,000,000 acres was thus under crop in the west in 1905.

Manitoba's crop acreage, 1898, 2,161,114 acres; 1904, 4½ million acres.

Manitoba's total yield of wheat, 1905, 55 million bushels; of grain of all kinds, 115 millions. Northwest Territories' crop acreage, 1898, 430,258 acres; 1904, 1,818,118 acres. Percentage of cultivated to arable land: Manitoba, 20.39; Alberta, 1.10; Assiniboia, 5.23; Saskatchewan, 0.02 per cent.

Manitoba's population has two of English speech to one of foreign.

Northwest Territories have 84,000 of foreign birth; 74,870 of Canadian and British origin. Canada has 10,000 miles of rivers west of Lake Superior navigable by steamers.

Winnipeg is Canada's half-way house between oceans.

Winnipeg's population—now 100,000—has doubled in ten years.

Winnipeg's school attendance, 18,000.

Winnipeg is assessed at 80 millions.

Gourlay Pianos



Style 55
Louis

Gourlay Pianos are high priced, but every dollar is for quality. We charge nothing for reputation.

The reputation of the Gourlay Piano is due to the achievements of to-day—it does not rest upon the past, or the labor and ability of a former generation.

Facts About Canada's Natural Products

Other than Wheat



Wheat Stacks.
Carmen, Man.

CANADA produces annually nearly 300 million bushels of grain of all kinds.

Forty-five per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

Sixty-three million acres are occupied, one-half cultivated.

Eighty-seven per cent. of Canada's farmers own their holdings.

Canada exported, 1905, 34 millions of agricultural products.

Canada exported, 1905, 63 millions of animal products, a total of 97 millions.

Canada exported, 1896-1905, 713 millions of agricultural products.

Canada has 1 billion, 787 millions invested in agriculture (1901).

Of this, 1 billion is in land and 275 millions in live stock.

Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, 363 millions.

Total value of farm property, lands and implements, 1½ billions.

Great Britain bought nine-tenths of Canada's natural product exports of 1904.

Great Britain buys 93 per cent. of Canada's butter, 90 per cent. of cheese, 76 of poultry, 99 of bacon.

We sell Britain 24 out of 234 millions worth of cheese she buys.

We sell her 4 out of 101 millions worth of butter she buys.

We sell her 12 out of 66 millions worth of bacon she buys.

We sell her 13 out of 145 millions worth of wheat she buys.

We sell her 10 out of 44 millions worth of cattle she buys.

In 1904 Canada sold Great Britain 78 out of 584 millions worth of farm produce she bought.

For every \$100 worth of natural products sold Great Britain by Canada in 1904, other countries sold her \$747 worth.

Total value of cheese exported, 1868, 1 million; 1904, 24 millions.

Cheese produced in Canada, 1891, 108 million lbs.; 1901, 220 million lbs.

Canadian flour sold to Japan, 8 months of 1903, \$6,000 worth; same period 1904, \$82,000 worth.

Good root crops are grown on the Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers.

Total export of farm produce, 1904, from Canada, 85 millions worth.

Capital invested in dairying, \$6,315,000.

Canada now exports hundreds of tons of honey.

Canada exhibited at St. Louis 94 varieties of apples, 34 of pears, 24 of plums, 16 of peaches, 70 of grapes, 20 of small fruits.

Gourlay Pianos



From Mrs. W. Sanford Evans,
Pianist and Teacher, Winnipeg College of Music, Limited.

Dear Mr. Gourlay—Please forgive my delay in writing to thank you for your promptness in sending the Gourlay Piano for my studio in the College. I am delighted with the piano, and congratulate you heartily. Its action is responsive and leaves one that sense of "reserve" in the instrument that calls out a player's enthusiasm. It has a fine singing-quality, and the upper octaves are pure and sweet—one of the tests, as you know—while the middle and lower are full and rich. I use it in two-piano work, and find it very satisfactory as against the Grand in the same studio.

Yours cordially,

(Sgd.) IRENE GURNEY EVANS.

Style 7
Ornate Colonial

Facts About Canada's Mineral Resources.



Dawson City,
Yukon, Centre
of Canada's
Gold Fields

Practically all the valuable minerals are in Canada.

Canada's mineral production in 1905 reached $68\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Canada's mineral exports reached 32 millions in 1905.

Canada has produced, in the last 20 years, 650 millions worth of minerals.

Canada has produced 235 millions in gold since 1882.

One-half of this has come from the Yukon since 1896.

Canada produced in 1905 $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions in gold.

The Yukon produced 10 millions worth of gold in 1904.

Canada ranks high among the world's gold-producing countries.

British Columbia has produced over 100 millions in gold, all told.

Canada's Yukon gold-field is 125,000 square miles in area.

Canada's mineral production has increased 600 per cent. since 1886.

Capital invested in Canadian mining, 104 millions.

Nickel was accidentally discovered in Sudbury in 1882.

Nickel-Silver mines of Cobalt, Ontario have already produced $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Canada has produced 35 millions worth of nickel.

Canada has the greatest nickel deposits in the world.

Canada produced nearly 5 millions in nickel in 1904.

Sudbury's nickel mines have reached a depth of 1,200 feet.

Canada has the best and richest asbestos in the world.

Gold was accidentally discovered on Klondyke Creek, Yukon, 1896.

Canada produced $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions worth of coal in 1905.

Canada has 100,000 square miles of coal-bearing lands.

British Columbia produces over 1 million tons of coal a year.

British Columbia produces 200,000 tons of coke a year.

Fernie, B.C., has 1,140 coke ovens.

Fifteen thousand miners are employed in the Boundary country of British Columbia alone.

The Crow's Nest coal beds are estimated to hold enough coal to last for 5,000 years if mined at the rate of 4 million tons a year.

Mineral bounties paid, 1905, \$2,234,000.

Canada produced $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions worth of copper in 1905.

Canada produced $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions worth of iron ore and pig iron in 1904.

Canada supplies 85 per cent. of the world's total product of corundum.

Canada produced $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions worth of lead in 1905.

Canada produced $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions worth of silver in 1905.

Canada produced nearly 1 million worth of petroleum in 1905.

Canada's mining exhibit at St. Louis ranked among the best.

Gourlay Pianos



Style 17
Old English

Gourlay Pianos are made for use, inviting criticism. We desire each criticism to add to their prestige and enhance their reputation.

We aim to be the severest critic of every Gourlay Piano, in order to ensure the enthusiastic satisfaction of the user.

Facts about Canada's Timber and Pulp Industry

Huge Timber
Raft
at Ottawa



miles of standing timber. British Columbia exports 120 million feet of lumber a year.

The Dominion Forestry Branch has distributed over 5 million tree seedlings in last four years.

Canada has over 100 paper and pulp mills.

Canada stands tenth in this respect in the world.

Of this 100, 62 are pulp mills.

Their product has reached over 8 millions annually.

Of this, 37 per cent. was exported, chiefly to the United States.

Canada has the largest pulp-wood areas in the world.

Canada has set apart 20 million acres in forest reserves.

Canada has set apart 3,210,240 acres in two Rocky Mountain Parks of British Columbia.

Ontario has set apart 12 million acres as forest reserves.

Quebec has set apart 1,620,000 acres as forest reserves.

Ontario and Quebec derive half their revenue from their forest wealth.

CANADA has the largest white pine areas on the continent.

Canada's forest products total 80 millions annually.

Canada exports 33 millions of forest products annually.

Canada has, it is estimated, a million square



Typical Forest
Scene on
Canada's
Pacific Coast

Gourlay Pianos



From Mr. R. Thos. Steele,
Vocal Teacher, New York City, formerly of Hamilton, Ont.

Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,
Hamilton.

Dear Sirs.—It affords me much pleasure to state my appreciation of your
"Gourlay" Pianos.

I have seen a good many, and last winter my daughter had one of her
own particular use. It is not going too far to say that she was delighted with
it in every way. All those who played on it or heard it spontaneously
expressed their approval of its rich sympathetic qualities and splendid
singing power.

Personally I think there is no better piano of the kind manufactured.
Nothing but the very best material combined with the best workmanship
could produce such good results.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) R. THOS. STEELE.

Style 37
Classic Grecian

Facts About Canadian Ranching and Irrigation



Ranching
Scene
in
Alberta

CANADA has 100 million acres of grazing land in the west. Twenty-five years ago the cattle trade of the west totalled 25 head. One million animals are now being pastured in the Canadian west. One-half of this number is cattle, and the rest sheep and horses. The animals being pastured are double the number of three years ago. Canada exported 11 millions worth of cattle and sheep in 1905. Canada has, all told, $3\frac{1}{2}$ million cattle; $1\frac{1}{2}$ million horses. 20,000 different ranching brands are registered in the Canadian West. Canada has 24 annual round-ups in her ranching country. The first carload of cattle was shipped from the west in 1885. Canada has 500 miles of irrigation canals in Alberta. These are made up of 160 different canals and ditches. The C.P.R. are building a 400-mile irrigation canal between Calgary and Medicine Hat. This will cost 5 million dollars. It will reclaim $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of land and make available another $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres for ranching. This area when reclaimed will support a population of 500,000. One hundred miles of this new system is under construction, irrigating 300,000 acres. In addition, 1 million acres are being reclaimed around Lethbridge.



Horse
Ranching,
Calgary

Gourlay Pianos



Art Design
Louis XIV

The phenomenal success of the Gourlay piano makes further achievement difficult—still continued effort is a guarantee of quality and therefore, we keep at it.

Perfection is always relative, and twenty years hence, there may be a piano better than the Gourlay of to-day, but constant endeavor will ensure that "the better piano" will also be a Gourlay.

Facts About Canada's Railways

Windsor St.
Station.
C.P.R.,
Montreal



CANADA has 21,394 miles of railway, steam and electric.

Canada's railways have cost over a billion dollars.

Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand.

Canada's railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country.

In actual railway mileage, Canada ranks eighth in the world. Canada has nearly as much railway mileage as Great Britain.

Canada had only 3,000 miles of railways in 1867 at Confederation. Canada is building 5,000 miles of railways.

Railway passengers carried, 1905, 28,000,000.

Freight carried, 1905, 51 million tons.

Railway gross earnings, 1905, 115 millions.

Net earnings, 30 millions.

Seven thousand miles of railway north of Lake Superior; not a mile in 1867.

One-third of Canada's railway mileage is in the west.

The Canadian Pacific Railway controls 8,568 miles in Canada.

C.P.R. employees, 36,000.

Canada gave the C.P.R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

The C.P.R. was built in 5 years instead of 10, as per contract.

The C.P.R. cost over 300 millions.

Lord Strathcona drove the last spike on the C.P.R., November 7, 1885. Grand Trunk system operates 4,177 miles in Canada.

G.T.R. employees, 1894, 19,000; now 28,000.

Canadian Northern system operates 2,400 miles.

Canadian Government Railways are 1,519 miles long.

Grand Trunk Pacific will be 3,600 miles long, and will cost 125 millions.

1,000 miles of new railways built in Canada in 1905.

Canada has 800 miles of electric railways.

Canada's electric railways have cost 80 millions.

They carried, in 1905, 203 million passengers—30 times the population of Canada.

Canada has spent over 100 millions on 100 miles of canals—over a million a mile.

Canada's canals are now free of tolls.

Three times a greater tonnage passes through the Sault canals than through the Suez.

Canada ranks seventh in list of maritime nations.

Canada has 7,000 vessels registered, with tonnage of 8½ million tons.

Goulay Pianos



HAMAMATSU, ENSHU, Japan, Jan. 5, '04.

Messrs. Goulay, Winter & Leeming.

Dear Sirs.—Your piano reached us in good condition on Christmas morning. I had expected that, after being so long on the way, it would be more or less out of tune, but it is in excellent condition.

We are delighted with the piano in every way—tone, case and all—and the more we use it, the better we like it. I shall never hesitate to recommend most highly your piano.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) (REV.) MRS. R. C. ARMSTRONG.

Later under date, Feb. 17, '06, Mr. Armstrong writes:

Re Piano: We intended to write you as soon as it had passed through the rainy season, for that was the season that did the greatest amount of damage to some other Canadian pianos in Japan. The piano has now passed through all the changes of climate in Japan and there is not a crack in the case. It is in fine order. I think you are to be congratulated in producing an article that will stand this climate. Some other pianos that have been brought here from America are terribly damaged and cracked by the climate. We are very pleased with the piano.

Art Design
Louis XV.

Facts About Canada's Banks



Imperial Bank
of Canada.
at Cobalt.
1905

Canada has 34 chartered banks with 1,300 branches.

Canada's banks have 85 millions of paid-up capital.

Canada's banks had 108 millions of notes in circulation, June 30th, 1905.

Sixty years ago there were only 17 banks, with 6 millions in circulation.

Canada's banks have assets of 815 millions; liabilities, 662 millions.

Canada's banks have increased their assets by nearly 700 millions since Confederation.

Capital of the Bank of Montreal originally, \$350,000; now 14 millions.

Only 6 other banks in America or Europe have a larger capital.

Capital of the Bank of Commerce, 10 millions.

Canada has 1,000 post office and Government savings banks.

They have 212,000 depositors, with 62 millions on deposit.

Twenty-five millions additional are in special savings banks.

Four hundred and sixty-eight millions are deposited in chartered banks.

Forty millions are deposited in loan companies, private banks, etc.

Grand total savings of 595 millions, or \$100 per head.

Discounts by chartered banks, 1005, 480 millions.

Bank deposits of 1905 showed increase of 45 millions over 1903.

Canada has 250 branch banks in the Northwest; 1 at Confederation.

Winnipeg has 25 banks.



The
Canadian
Bank of
Commerce.
at Cobalt.
1905.

Montreal is the largest banking centre in Canada; Toronto, second; Winnipeg, third; Ottawa, fourth.

Bank clearings, 1904, in eleven Canadian cities, \$2,795,440,800.

Deposits in Canadian banks have increased 164 per cent. in 10 years.

Loans have increased 106 per cent. in same period.



Home of
The Traders
Bank of
Canada,
Toronto

Gourlay Pianos



**Art Design
Marie Antoinette.**

The Gourlay Piano is a connoisseur's piano and its possession an indication of real musical taste.

A Gourlay Piano may cost more than others, but it is well worth all you pay for it.

Consider its quality and durability when buying, if you desire to invest with true and lasting economy

Facts About Canada's Fisheries



25,000 Salmon
in Sight
Vancouver,
B.C.

Canada's fishery industry produced, in 1905, 24 millions.

Canada exported, in 1905, 11 millions worth of fishery products.

Cod comes first in value, salmon next.

Canada has 100,000 men employed in the fishing industry.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth 12 millions.

Nova Scotia comes first in fishing industry; British Columbia, second; New Brunswick, third.

Canada has 16 fish-breeding establishments.

13,905 seals were caught in 1904 by Canadian sealers.

Facts About Canada's Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones

CANADA has 10,879 post offices, as against 3,638 at Confederation. Over 1,000 are in the Canadian West.

Letters mailed, 1868, 18 millions; 1905, 285 millions.

Post cards mailed, 1905, 26 millions.

Money orders issued, 1905, nearly 36 millions.

Newspapers, books and parcels mailed, 1905, 30 millions.

Canada's postal surplus, 1905, \$490,844.

Canada has 36,000 miles of telegraph wires, overland and *etc.*
They would cross Canada 8 times, if in line.

Canada has 130,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires.

Canada contributed five seventeenth of the all-British Pacific cable.

Canada's initiative made possible the great enterprise.

Canada was the first colony of the Empire to have a penny post.

Thirty years ago Graham Bell experimented with the telephone at Brantford.

Telephone instruments in use in Canada, 1905, 100,000.

300 million telephone messages were sent in 1905.

There is 1 telephone to every 60 of population.



Toronto
General
Post Office

Gourlay Pianos



Your pianos (four Gourlay pianos) continue to give entire satisfaction.

REV. ROBT. LAING,
Principal Halifax Conservatory of Music.

The piano (Gourlay) came through the trying ordeal most satisfactorily.
J. D. A. TRIPP, Pianist, Toronto.

My "Gourlay," I am pleased to say, gives better satisfaction every day.
Miss E. I. CONLIN, Regina, Sask.

We are well pleased with our Gourlay piano; the more it is used the better it seems.
F. E. COPP, Oxford, N.S.

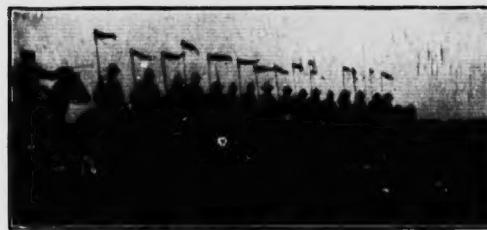
I wish the Gourlay every success, for I believe it to be *the* piano of Canada and worthy of every commendation.
D. GRO. CHESTNUT, Toronto.

I am highly pleased. The tone is smooth and even and of delightful quality.
W. N. BELL, Paris, Ont.

Art Design Mission

Facts About Canada's Militia and Defence

Eyes Right!
Canadian
Northwest
Mounted
Police,
Regina



Canada has a militia force of 46,000.

This force can be expanded to a war strength of 100,000 as a first line of defence.

Canada has 300 rifle associations with 22,000 members.

Canada's Militia Department costs 2½ millions a year.

Canada has 800 Mounted Policemen, costing half a million. They patrol an area as large as Europe.

They are sub-divided into 80 posts, from Hudson's Bay to Rocky Mountains, from United States boundary to Arctic Ocean.

Canada sent 8,372 men to South Africa during the Boer war.

Of this number, 224 died and 252 were wounded.

Strathcona's Horse numbered 597.

Canada expended \$2,830,000 in sending the 8,372 men to South Africa. Canada will hereafter maintain the defences at Halifax and Esquimalt.

This will cost Canada an additional 2 millions a year.

This will necessitate raising the regular Canadian force to 2,000.

Canada spent, 1905, nearly \$1 per head for military purposes, as against \$8.30 in England.

Facts About Some First Things in Canada

First census taken in Canada in 1665.

First colonization enterprise, 1605, when de Poutrincourt settled Port Royal with European settlers.

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers under Lord Selkirk.

The beaver first appeared as Canada's emblem on coat-of-arms granted by Charles I. to Sir William Alexander.

First newspaper published in British North America was the Halifax Gazette, March 23, 1752.

First settlement in Quebec, 1618.

First Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada was M. de Laval, 1659.

First Catholic church built in Canada at Port Royal, 1608.

First Canadian Bank—Bank of Montreal—started in 1817.

First steam railway built in Canada, 1836.

First steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Royal William, from Quebec, in 1833.

First canals begun in Canada in 1779 along the St. Lawrence.

First railway bridge across the St. Lawrence, the Victoria, 1859.

First C.P.R. train crossed the continent, July 12, 1886.



The Mohawk Church near Brantford; the First Protestant Church built in Upper Canada, showing Tomb of Jos. Brant

Facts About Some First Things in Canada (Continued)

Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, August 5, 1868.
First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, August 12, 1868.
First copy of Toronto Daily Globe issued, March 5, 1844.
Northern Railway opened in Ontario, May 16, 1853.
Northwest Territory acquired by purchase, 1870.
British Columbia admitted to Dominion, 1871; Prince Edward Island 1873.
King's College (Toronto University) opened in 1843.

Some General Facts About Canada

Twin Falls
Yoho Valley
B.C.



CANADA is 39 years old, dating from Confederation.

Canada is 147 years old, dating from British Conquest of 1759.

Canada is 371 years old, dating from Cartier's first visit of 1535.

Quebec is 299 years old; Montreal, 265; Halifax, 159; Toronto, 114.

Victoria is 63 years old; Vancouver, 27; Winnipeg, 38.

Hudson's Bay Company is 237 years old.

Of the 33 Fathers of Confederation, only 2 survive.

Of the 48 colonies of the Empire, Canada takes the lead.

Canada was the first colony to ask for and receive self-governing powers.

Canada was the first colony to form a Confederation.

The British North America Act is Canada's Magna Charta.

Forty-two extradition treaties of Great Britain apply to Canada.

Canada has over 700 legislators, federal and provincial.

Canada has had 113 Governors-General, 1834-1905.

Canada has 45 different religious denominations.

Protestants number 59 per cent.; Catholics, 41 per cent.

There are 293 flour mills in the Northwest, with a daily capacity of 18,500 barrels of flour.

There are 1,025 elevators in the Northwest, storage capacity of 45 million bushels.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world—at Port Arthur—capacity, 6 million bushels.

Two thousand threshing outfits were in use in Manitoba, 1905.

Average tax, municipal and school, on a 160-acre farm in Manitoba, \$12.

Fire insurance in force in Canada, end of 1905, 1½ billion.

Life insurance in force in Canada, end of 1905, 630 millions.

Loan company and building society assets, end of 1904, 176 millions.

Fort Nelson, on Hudson Bay, is as near Liverpool as Montreal.

The British flag was raised on Ellesmere Land, 1904, 1,200 miles north of the U.S. boundary.

Over 1 million ballots were cast in Dominion elections of 1904.

There have been ten general elections since Confederation.

There have been 6 Premiers of Canada and 8 Cabinets since then.

Niagara power within sight, when developed, will aggregate 700,000 h.p.

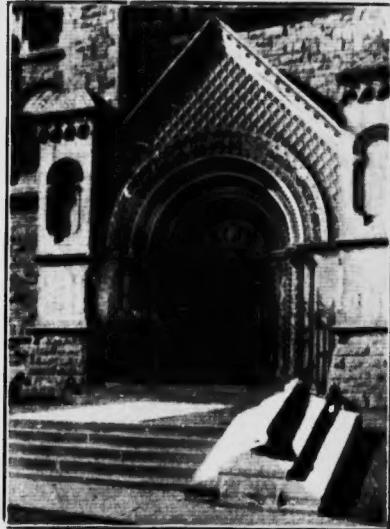
Canada is hereafter to mint her own gold.

Nine millions of United States money is in circulation in Canada.

Dominion subsidies to provinces, \$4,402,502.

Facts About Education in Canada

The Beautiful
Door of
Toronto
University



Canada has over 20,000 public schools.

Canada's public schools are attended by 1,128,532 pupils.

Canada has 30,000 public school teachers.

Canada spends over 12 millions annually on public schools.

Canada has 17 universities and 53 colleges.

These 70 educational institutions are attended by 15,000 pupils.

Eighty per cent. of all adults in Canada can write; 70 per cent. of all the people can read, or 85 per cent. of all over 5.

Seventy-six schools in Northwest Territories in 1886, 640 in 1902.

Forty-eight Carnegie libraries in Canada.

One-and-a-half millions have been given by Carnegie to Canadian libraries.

Gourlay Pianos

Mark a Notable Advance in the Science of Piano Building

Good pianos that are regarded as first class, and to-day are as fine as they ever were, are not only outclassed, but appear at a disadvantage when compared with the "**Gourlay**," because of its greater achievements in construction and tone quality.

The "**Gourlay**" is the creation of later and more advanced science; it is the ultimate result of the spirit which says, not "How many pianos can I make and market in a year, but "How fine a piano can I produce? —How can I surpass all previous standards?"

In short, whilst the "**Gourlay**" may not represent "the most perfect that may yet be," experts who have examined the "**Gourlay**" unite in affirming that it represents "perfection in piano building" many degrees beyond that heretofore attained in Canada.

Catalogues containing details of constructional improvements will be mailed to any address on application.